

deprived of public confidence in the administration of the Government, and denied even the boast of a good name, a name transmitted to me from a patriot father, prized as my proudest inheritance, and carefully preserved for those who are to come after me, as the most precious of all earthly possessions. I am not only subjected to imputations affecting my character as an individual, but am charged with offences against the country, so grave and so heinous as to deserve public disgrace and dishonour. I am charged with violating pledges which I never gave; and because I execute what I believe to be the law, with usurping powers not conferred by law; and above all, with using the powers conferred upon the President by the Constitution from corrupt motives and for unwarrantable ends. And these charges are made without any particle of evidence to sustain them, and, as I solemnly affirm, without any foundation in truth.

Why is proceedings of this sort adopted at this time? Is the occasion for it found in the fact, that having been elected to the second office under the Constitution by the free and voluntary suffrages of the People, I have succeeded to the first, according to the express provisions of the fundamental law of the same People? It is true that the succession of the Vice President to the Chief Magistracy has never occurred before, and that all prudent and patriotic minds have looked on this new trial of the wisdom and stability of our institutions with a somewhat anxious concern. I have been made too feel sensibly the difficulties of my unprecedented position, not to know all that is intended to be conveyed in the reproach cast upon a President without a party. But found myself placed in this most responsible station by no usurpation or contrivance of my own. I was called to it, under Providence, by the supreme law of the land, and the deliberately-declared will of the People. It is by these, the People, that I have been clothed with the high powers which they have seen fit to confer on their Chief Executive, and been charged with the solemn responsibility under which those powers are to be exercised. It is to them I hold myself answerable, as a moral agent, for a free and conscientious discharge of the duties which they have imposed upon me. It is not as an individual merely, that I am now called upon to resist the encroachment of unconstitutional power. I represent the executive authority of the People of the United States, and it is in their name, whose mere agent and servant I am, and whose will declared in their fundamental law, I dare not, even were I inclined, to disobey, that I protest against every attempt to break down the undoubted constitutional power of this department without a solemn amendment of that fundamental law.

I am determined to uphold the Constitution in this as in other respects, to the utmost of my ability, and in defiance of all personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance; but the Constitution of the country, or any of its great and clear principles and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered, under any circumstances whatever, by those who are charged with its protection and defence. Least of all should he be held guiltless, who, placed at the head of one of the great departments of the Government, should shrink from the exercise of its unquestionable authority on the most important occasions, and should consent, without a struggle, to efface all the barriers so carefully created by the People to control and circumscribe the powers confided to their various agents. It may be desirable, as the majority of the House of Representatives has declared it is, that no such checks upon the will of the Legislature should be suffered to continue. This is a matter for the People and States to decide, but until they shall have decided it, I shall feel myself bound to execute without fear or favor, the law, as it has been written by our predecessors.

I protest against this whole proceeding of the House of Representatives, as *ex parte* and *extra-judicial*. I protest against it, as subversive of the common right of all citizens to be condemned only upon a fair and impartial trial according to law and evidence before the country. I protest against it, as destructive of all the comity of intercourse between the Departments of this Government, and destined, sooner or later, to lead to conflict fatal to the peace of the country and the integrity of the Constitution. I protest against it, in the name of that Constitution, which is not only my own shield of protection and defence, but that of every American citizen. I protest against it, in the name of the People, by whose will I stand where I do, and by whose authority I exercise the power which I am charged with having usurped, and to whom I am responsible for a firm and faithful discharge, according to my own convictions of duty, of the high stewardship confided to me by them. I protest against it, in the name of all regulated liberty, and all limited Government, as a proceeding tending to the utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution and the accumulating in the hands of the House of Representatives, or a bare majority of Congress for the time being, an uncontrolled and despotic power. And I respectfully ask, that this, my Protest, may be entered upon the Journal of the House of Representatives, as a solemn and formal declaration, for all time to come, of the injustice and unconstitutionality of such a proceeding.

JOHN TYLER.
WASHINGTON, August 30, 1842.

"Excuse the length of this article," as the woman said of her tongue.—*Saturday Courier*.

From the Southron.
BEWARE OF NEW ORLEANS SHIN-PLASTERS.

Well, gentlemen, the corn crops are laid by, the fodder is gathered, and the cotton bolls are opening; their jaws exposing their wide mouths stuffed full of cotton, inviting the planter to pick it from their throats. The planters will soon gather it into bales, and have it ready for the market. What sort of money are they going to sell it for? There lies the rub. Will they sell it for shillings and New Orleans paper money? If they do, of what avail are all the improvements made in the science of agriculture, and all the information disseminated among the people as to the best mode of cultivating the earth, if at the end of the year, the fruits of their toil are to be exchanged for worthless paper. I am no financier, no adept in the mysteries of banking, but I have been an observer of the course of financial affairs in the city of New Orleans, the great mart for our cotton. Last winter and spring, while the cotton market was open, New Orleans paper money was at par; the cotton market closed, and the money fell. From that time until now, the New Orleans paper have been deplorably depreciated, and we have parted with the greater part we obtained for last year's crop at ruinous sacrifices. The very money we have parted with at a heavy loss, by the course of trade, has found its way back to New Orleans; the cotton crop is about to go into market, and now mark the policy of the New Orleans financiers, that *very money* for which we sold our cotton last year—that *very money* which depreciated on our hands during the whole summer, and upon which we lost so much, is now sliding up by sly and cautious steps, again to do its dirty work in the cotton market, and when its nefarious task shall be accomplished—when our cotton is exchanged for it, then it will sink back into its depreciated and worthless state on our hands. Let the cotton planter be on his guard—importune him to watch the course of financial operations, and examine for himself, whether or not the improvement in the New Orleans money market is *not forced*, and without any solid foundation in fact. Let him ascertain whether or not it is a *ruse* by which financiers expect to palm off this *worthless trash, rumped up to serve its base purposes for a season* for his rich staple, and when they shall obtain the latter, leave the poor planter with his cotton gone, to brood over his useless money. In Hinds county, I suppose we will raise about twenty or twenty-five thousand bales of cotton, which will sell for something like half a million of dollars, at \$25 per bale. Let this amount of money be introduced into this county in specie, and let it roll over the county, and it will sink the indebtedness of the people to an amount incalculable. Every thing we purchase is at a *premium* standard and every thing we sell ought to bring specie. Cotton is the commodity that will bring the specie itself, and we have the cotton, and if we are true to our own interest, we will take nothing but the *solid stuff* for it. If we do this, the Mississippians will soon see that *very money* which is now being patched up in New Orleans for the purpose of purchasing our cotton crops, will fall dead on the hands of those who hold it, with no other intention than by its means to steal our cotton. Let not the planters be deluded by the cry, that it is equal to gold and silver, into the taking of it. If it is equal, let them convert it into gold and silver before it leaves their hands, and you take the gold and silver, and then there can be no risk. I wish to see our State recuscitate and throw off the trammels of a rotten and depreciated currency—to get the gold and silver in our own State, and if we want Louisiana shillings, price them and buy them at our own rates. These remarks have been elicited by observing that, as the cotton begins to go into market, the New Orleans money market begins to crawl up. The game is too open—it is as strong as open and shut—and if we have eyes and see not, but blindly run into the trap set for us by New Orleans financiers, we deserve to be made tributary to them, and ought to bow submissively to any grievances which they may deem fit to inflict upon us.

HARD MONEY.

COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.
According to Cook & Young's Prices Current; the total value of products of the current brought to New Orleans, during the twelve months ending 1st of August, 1842 is estimated at \$45,716,000.

The receipts of cotton, during the same time, have amounted to 740,153 bales.

The sugar crop, of last year, about 90,000 hhds.

The receipts of tobacco have amounted to 63,000 hhds, most of them very large.

Of flour, 439,398 bbls. were received.

Of pork, 843 hhds, 241,412 bbls. and 4,021,800 lbs. unpacked, have been received.

Of bacon, 22,725 casks; and 1,288,000 lbs. in bulk.

Lard—74 hhds., 18,207 bbls and 303,694 kegs.

Grain—Corn, oats and wheat—240,875 bbls. and 398,709 sacks of corn; 63,251 bbls. and sacks of oats; 134,886 bbls. of wheat.

Whiskey—63,335 bbls.

Lead—472,553 pgs.

Molasses—35,000 hhds.

Staves—1,800,000.—*Picayune*.

The Queen of England is said to be again in a state to enlarge the confidence of the people in their belief that the King of Hanover will not succeed to the crown of Great Britain.—*Saturday Courier*.

THE DEMOCRAT.
CANTON, MISS.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

"Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak.—Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."—*Jackson*.

To-day we put forth the first number of our paper. For causes which we could not easily control, and which it is unnecessary to mention, the appearance of this number has been delayed more than was desired, or at first expected. It may hereafter be looked for regularly, on every Saturday afternoon, unless we may think best, for the purpose of convenience, to change the day of publication.

In assuming the position he occupies, the Editor is aware of the difficulties and embarrassments by which he is surrounded. The greatest of these is that feeling which is constantly pressing upon him of inability to gratify the taste and wishes of the public. Apart too, from the mere labor of conducting a public journal, he is sensible how unenviable is his situation in many respects. Motives impugned—character, conduct and opinions assailed by viperous slanders, though the individual may be unhurt by them, are yet always unpleasant to minds of proper sensibility. We expect not exemption from such attacks, but we do not intend to be led off from our purpose thereby. We shall oppose the Whigs on principle, avoiding personality and abuse, at the same time observing sufficient independence to call things by their proper names. But, we trust we shall never be led to forget what is due to the dignity and respectability of the press, or to the courtesies and decencies of social life.

Of the principles we shall inculcate it is perhaps unnecessary to say much here. They are the distinguishing features of the great Democratic party—those principles that were inscribed on their flag in '98, when Jefferson led that party to victory and to glory, and are still written there in all the beauty and freshness of their own immortality, with nought changed—nought abandoned. Having their foundation in the Constitution, they inculcate attachment to its provisions, and a rigid adherence to its limitations. From false constructions or open assault they teach us to protect and guard it as a man would the chastity of his wife, or his own private honor—to cling to all the provisions of that last hope of freedom, with as much pertinacity as a mariner would to the last plank of the shipwreck.

We believe the doctrines and measures of the Whig party to be at war with that instrument, and with free institutions.—Designed by its framers to be a simple republican government, with the least possible restraint on the liberty of the individual, or the States; the tendency of the doctrines and measures of our opponents is, we believe, to overthrow, in fact, what was established in the theory of the government—to destroy the rights of the States and concentrate all power in one splendid central government, with no limit to its powers but such as its own discretion may suggest. An honest, hard money government, in the spirit and intention of its framers, the Whigs would transform it into a bank paper credit system government of the most uncalculating prodigality, and furnishing every motive and means of dishonesty. In design, a government whose burdens and benefits should be equal upon all, and whose taxation should be limited, strictly, by the necessary wants of the government, the only legitimate object of taxation; the Whigs would create a high tariff of merciless oppression to the staple States, to protect the manufactures of the north, with one hand filling the coffers of the nation with the money of the people, and with the other making wasteful expenditures of the same, that an excuse may be had for a perpetuation of their system. With the same view to increased taxation, they give away the proceeds of the land sales, and will soon avow the heresy of assumption. In a government which intended that the majority should have the power of altering or repealing all such statutory laws as they should deem unwise, it is attempted to interpolate an exception in favor of bank charters. In a free constitutional government, of checks and balances, they would pluck that brightest jewel from the constitution, the veto power, and put the unbridled temporary will of an often factious, and perhaps merely fancied majority, in the stead of the permanent will of the people as expressed in their constitution. Though the framers of our government clearly meant that the right should be reserved to each State respectively, of punishing offences against its laws, and that each should exercise uncontrolled jurisdiction over aliens within its limits, except when at war against the general government,

ment, or in the infraction of its laws; yet, in base yielding to the demands of foreign influence, the Whig majority in Congress have passed laws attempting to wrest our "rightful jurisdiction from us," in this respect, and vest it in the federal head.

In open warfare against such innovations on the spirit of our institutions we now enlist. Having entered the service, at least, until after the next Presidential election, (unless we can find an able substitute,) we shall fight for the simplification of the government—a more enlarged public liberty—for the greater freedom of the south from the pressure of public laws—for the restriction of the action of the general government and the unimpaired exercise of the rights of the States—for separation of banks and government—against the paper money system—the irrepealability of bank charters—the destruction of the veto power—the tariff—distribution and assumption.

These are the principles, with others, that must be decided at the next Presidential contest. We rejoice that there is a prospect of a war on principle—for in such a contest the Democratic party have nothing to fear. The election of 1840 decided nothing; it truly was, as the chieftain of the clan has said, a "*mere flash in the pan*."—The Whigs gained a victory, but it was by stratagem, not upon warfare, and so far from its fruits inuring to the benefit of the zealous who achieved it, it seems to have served to render even more impregnable the fortress of Democratic principles.—Federalism, which so lately assumed the tone of a vaunting and insolent victor, is now humbled, disheartened, crest-fallen. State after State has left its dark and blotted banner, and united under the republican flag of '98, till from one end of the Union to the other—from the ceaseless dash of the Atlantic, to the silence of the western forests—throughout the whole Democratic camp—are heard the animating shouts of anticipated triumph. This is the result of no political magic—of no government influence—it is the natural tendency of correct honest principles in free and enlightened government. Democrats, take courage from this reflection. Our principles must ultimately succeed. The patriot Bruce having fought nineteen unsuccessful battles for human liberty, retired into a cave in despair to die, but seeing a spider make nineteen unsuccessful efforts to throw its web over a given point, and at the twentieth time succeed, he took courage from the example, and forthwith went and fought the glorious battle of Bannockburn! Let us imitate his example, and as Bannockburn defeat awaits our opponents at the next election. Past success has but cleared the way to the final triumph of our principles. In the last presidential contest we lost our president. He fell like Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes of Rome, by the very hands of those whose liberties he was defending. But Democracy can send forth other sons to battle for her principles. The Spartan mother, when the body of her dead husband, slain in freedom's battles, was borne home to her on his shield, with his bloody sword by his side, summoned her favorite son and sent him forth to battle in his father's stead, with that sword in one hand, the shield in the other, and the memorable injunction from her lips, "*With it, or on it*." So let Democracy send forth her favorite son, armed with the sword of principle and the shield of the constitution, with the command broadly engraved upon the latter, "*With it, or on it*."

Not one principle of that Constitution should she, or will she yield; not even to prevent defeat or to ensure success.

THE OHIO DISORGANIZERS.

The conduct of the thirteen Whig Senators, and twenty-eight Whig Representatives, in breaking up the Legislature of Ohio, by voluntary absenteeism, will form a black and blotted page in our country's history. As a lover of law and order, we deeply regret that there is any occasion for speaking of a matter so much to be deprecated. But the foul deed is done. The Whig minority in their unhallowed thirst for power, have transcended all the bounds of prudence, justice or decency, and acting in perfect disregard of their oath to support the constitution, have bid defiance to all law and order, and declared themselves ready for "*rule or ruin*." The avowed reason for this course is this—that in restricting the State, the majority so framed the bill as to make the greatest possible number of Democratic districts, no reference being had to their respective population, and very little to their geographical unity. So far from this being true, it is an historical fact, that in 1840, *thirteen* of the districts as formed by the bill gave majorities for the Whigs, and only *eight* for the Democrats. All the districts are composed of adjoining counties, and they are made as nearly equally populous as they could be without dividing the counties, to which both parties were opposed. They originated no plan dividing counties.

But the Whigs say the Democrats should have taken the vote for Governor in 1840, and not the Presidential vote, as the basis of calculation. But what right have they to say the Democrats should have taken the former, rather than the latter, as the basis? Was the hard cider majority unreal or fraudulent? The following table will show the majorities as given in the last Presidential election in each of the districts formed by the bill of the Democrats:

	Whig maj.	Dem. maj.
1. Trumbull, Portage, Geauga,	2,759	
2. Columbiana, Jefferson, Carroll,	156	
3. Harrison, Belmont, Monroe,		156
4. Stark, Tuscarawas,	136	
5. Ashland, Lake, Cuyahoga,	5,364	
6. Medina, Lorain, Erie, Huron,	1,944	
7. Richland, Marion Union,		609
8. Coshocton, Knox, Delaware,	189	
9. Licking, Perry, Morgan, Fairfield, Pickaway, Fayette,		844
10. Hocking, Ross, Pike, Jackson, Adams,	515	
11. Highland, Brown, Clermont,		158
12. Hamilton,	38	
13. Butler, Preble, Montgomery,	353	
14. Warren, Clinton, Green, Clark,	3,785	
15. Washington, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto,	4,199	
16. Holmes, Wayne, Summit,		404
17. Muskingum, Guernsey,	2,017	
18. Franklin, Madison, Champaign, Logan, Miami,	4,430	
19. Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky, Ottawa, Hancock, Hardin, Wood,		559
20. Lucas, Henry, Putnam, Paulding, Van Wert, Williams, Allen, Mercer, Shelby, Dark,		708

This table shows anything but injustice to the minority on the part of the Democrats—it shows clearly that they reserved eight only; and gave away thirteen districts, on the basis of the Presidential vote. But, admitting all the excuses offered by the minority to exist in point of fact, and how little do they justify their conduct to all reflecting men. The acts of the majority if bad, certainly could not work such immediate and irreparable injury as to justify a revolution such as this. When compared with their professions and conduct in other things, how inconsistent they will appear. How much at war with their oft-repeated doctrine of absolute obedience to the will of the majority—a doctrine which in many instances, they carry so far as to sweep away, like chaff before the wind, the most sacred prohibitions of the constitution. The veto power—the protection of the constitution, are made by their doctrines to yield to the uncontrolled power of the majority—and this, by the way, is tyranny. In this instance the Whigs lost sight of this their principle, and went in opposition both to the majority and the constitution.

Reader, reflect on these things. What is anarchy? Though we have seen many things which seem to portend the destruction of free constitutional government, yet we indulge the confident hope that the sanctity of our constitutions, both State and National, will be vindicated, the liberties of the country perpetuated, and their enemies be consigned to death or disgrace.

TARIFF ON COTTON BAGGING.

A most striking instance of the unjust and oppressive influence of the protective tariff policy is to be found in the duty on cotton bagging. We were struck with this fact in reading the debate in the Senate on the propriety of reducing the duty on imported bagging or its substitutes, from five cents per square yard, to three and a half per square yard. There are said to be only twenty-one manufactories of bagging in the United States, and the following table of estimates read by Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, will show the enormous tax which Southern planters must needs bear, to protect that small number of bagging makers in Kentucky.

"A statement of the additional cost on the cotton crop of the year (estimated at 2,000,000 bags) in consequence of the proposed duty on cotton-bagging, rope, and twine.

The cost on a bag is estimated at 400 pounds:

54 yards bagging, at 5 cents the square yard, equal to 6.1-9 cents the running yard, and equal to 68 per cent. ad valorem on the invoice,

\$00 33 11-18

6 pounds of rope, at 6 cents per pound, and about equal to 110 per cent. ad valorem,

00 36

4 pound of twine, at 6 cents duty per pound, and about equal to 30 or 40 per cent. ad valorem,

00 01 1-2

Cost per bag,

00 71 19

2,000,000 of bags at 71 1-9 cents per bag, is equal to \$1,423,800.

The gross value of the cotton, estimated at 74 cents per pound, is \$1,423,800.

And the additional expense of the duty on the cotton, equal to 21 in the United States, is equal to 2,571 to each. The result of the duty to 34 cents per yard would reduce the cost on the crop to \$1,200,000."

From this statement it is made manifest that this tariff on bagging would lay a tax of almost a million and a half on the Kentucky cotton bagging makers about two and a third bales in the hundred.

The highest rate of tax was advocated on the ground of the necessity of protection to Kentucky hemp, against the cheaper articles—the Scotch bagging and the gunnys bags of Bengal. The interest of the cotton grower was utterly disregarded. Is it really according to the theory of the Government, or consistent with the really liberal justice that the thing should be done to confer upon all equal favors and equal laws? Yet by stealthy and gradual process the theory of the constitution has been departed from, a system of unjust and unequal legislation has sprung up, which attempts to regulate the distribution of wealth, not by industry and natural causes, but the artifices of law, whereby the rich made more rich, public favors are bestowed on a few, and public burdens upon all. Under this system, unhappily, the planting States have to bear the heaviest burdens without the bestowal of equal favors of Government.

THE TREATY.

It is with pleasure that we see the ratification of the Treaty with England, the Senate. Wm. S. Derrick, Esq., of the Diplomatic Bureau in the State Department, it is said has proceeded to England to the Treaty, where it will doubtless be ratified.

It came first to light through the medium of the Courier and Enquirer of the 10th August. How it came to be published before final ratification, in violation of the known rule of secrecy in such cases, is at a loss to find out. It provides for the free navigation of the St. Johns and its tributaries, equally to American citizens, and to the subjects of Great Britain. It provides further, that each shall prepare and maintain in service a naval force, not exceeding eighty gun vessels, to enforce the laws of each country for suppression of the slave trade. Each country is to give up fugitives from justice upon the requisition of the proper authorities of each. The treaty, as published says nothing of the Creole case, the search, or of the Western Boundary question. Some of the papers, however say that by the treaty, as it was ratified, England has abandoned forever the right of search. Six months are allowed for ratification of her majesty.

This treaty calls forth plaudits from most all quarters. To us it seems, so far it goes, to be founded on the principle of justice and mutual concession. It has certainly saved the country from a long bloody war, which in every thing, of bravery and skill, it was very unequal to the country. "Blessed are the peace makers." Mr. Calhoun took the lead in the Senate in the ratification of the treaty, and it is said have surpassed on the occasion all the mer efforts of that great patriot and statesman. The vote was 39 yeas, nays 1. A Baltimore paper says that the nays were Messrs. Benton, Linn, Buchanan, Sturgis, Allen, Bagby, Conrad, Smith, of Connecticut, and Williams.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In complying with our promise to subscribers to-day, we indulge the hope they will not forget their part of the obligation.

Some persons in distant sections of the country may have subscribed for the Democrat who will not receive this number first. We can assure them that this is not our fault. There are a great many prospectuses afloat, (some of which know contain subscribers' names,) which have not been sent in to us, and we do not know the names. All who may subscribe shortly, can have the paper from the number, when their names are handed in.

We earnestly request all persons having prospectus to forward them immediately and they will have our thanks.

REV. C. K. MARSHALL.—We have been requested to state that letters have been received by D. Hansbrough, Esq., of place, from this gentleman, and from Thomas Berry, of the Methodist Association of Vicksburg, denying the truth of reports which have been recently sent to this place, in relation to Mr. Marshall having collected a large amount of money from the Negroes in Vicksburg, for the purpose of building a church, and need counting for the same. Both letters state that only \$10.75 was collected in 30 days, and about \$60 in shill-plasters, estimated to be worth about \$32, for which Mr. Marshall has the receipt of the Treasurer of the Methodist Association. They state that several hundred dollars were subscribed, never paid. The letters can be seen calling on Mr. Hansbrough.

We know nothing of the matter ourselves, and wish to be considered as taking no part in these difficulties. But as a sincere admirer of the Christian Religion, and a hearty wisher of its speedy success, we trust the charge against Mr. Marshall, for the honor of the Church and its Ministry, be fully cleared up.

Congress adjourned on 31st ult.